

609, the "Republican Missed College Opportunities" bill.

TRIBUTE TO THE RIGHT REV-
EREND MONSIGNOR SYLVESTER
HLADKY

HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay homage to the Right Reverend Monsignor Sylvester Hladky, a humble lifelong servant of the Catholic Byzantine Church, pastor of Saints Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic Church, and permanent papal prelate.

Born in 1909 in Brooklyn, NY, Sylvester Hladky knew very early that a life of service was for him. After serving his country for 3 years in the United States Navy, the Monsignor was ordained from Saint Joseph Seminary in Edmonton, AB, Canada in 1936. As a young priest, then-Father Hladky spent his time working in Ukrainian mission churches at Fisher Branch, Poplar Fields, and the Indian reservation areas of Manitoba. Following these assignments, Father Hladky was then assigned to mission churches throughout Ontario, to include Welland, Grimsby, Saint Catharines, Brantford, Kitchener, Thorold, and Niagara Falls. After serving in the Byzantine Ruthenian Eparchy of Pittsburgh, Father Hladky was made the pastor of Saints Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic Church in Struthers, OH.

Father Hladky came to Warren, OH, in August 1945, where he was the pastor of Saints Peter and Paul Byzantine Catholic Church on School Street. The parish grew from 30 to 300 families. After leading a building fund campaign, the parishioners purchased property for the construction of a new church and rectory. On Christmas Day 1950, Father Hladky celebrated the first divine liturgy in the new church.

The father dreamt of a parish school where students would receive an academic education, as well as a spiritual one in the Byzantine tradition, and, in 1954, purchased a home to be used as a convent by the Benedictine Sisters who arrived from Lisle, IL, to teach. Construction of a school began, and in 1957, Saints Peter and Paul School opened with 10 classrooms and an auditorium, later adding 16 more classrooms for high school classes.

In 1961, on the 25th anniversary of Father Hladky entering the priesthood, he was appointed dean of the Youngstown Deanery. By 1965, he was named a monsignor, and later, in 1975, he was made a right reverend monsignor. Pope John Paul II named him a permanent papal prelate.

From 1968 to 1996, Monsignor Hladky also served as president of the Greek Catholic Union Tribunal. The monsignor and his parish were instrumental in helping the Benedictine Sisters of the Byzantine Rite to establish an independent monastery in Warren. In 1990, the parish erected a 46-apartment residence near the church for elderly parishioners.

After a short illness, the monsignor passed away on March 7, 2006, at Saint Joseph Health Center in Warren, OH.

In the book of Matthew, chapter 16, verse 18, the Lord said to his disciple, Simon, "and

I tell you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hell shall not overcome it." Just as Simon was the rock upon which the Christian faith grew and flourished, so was Monsignor Hladky the ever-present and ever-faithful rock upon which our homes, communities, and families grew and also flourished. Mahoning Valley citizens of all faiths pray for Monsignor Hladky and his parish, because this faithful and dutiful servant of God was truly a blessing and we are grateful to have had him touch our valley so.

COMMEMORATING TONY CRAVER
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING CON-
TRIBUTION AS MENDOCINO
COUNTY SHERIFF

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tony Craver on the occasion of his retirement as Sheriff and for his 34 years of outstanding service to the Mendocino County Sheriff's Department.

Tony Craver's accomplishments range from developing outreach programs for needle exchange and related disease prevention to improving criminal justice policies in conjunction with local tribes, the Attorney General's Office of Native American Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Sheriff Craver served on the California State Sheriff's Association's committee on Native American affairs. He worked closely with local tribal leaders to help establish tribal police programs and improve tribal criminal justice programs.

Working with patients, care givers, the medical community, and other local authorities, Sheriff Craver established mutually agreeable guidelines and created a departmental statement of policy six years before the state legislature passed a bill on medical marijuana. He developed the first practical and reasonable method of accommodating medical marijuana consumers and providers with minimal police intervention by establishing a photo ID card system with verification capabilities in the State of California.

Sheriff Craver served on the Evaluation and Advisory panel of the Disease Prevention Demonstration Project established by the State of California Department of Health Services Office on AIDS.

In 2005, the California Rifle and Pistol Association named Sheriff Craver as Outstanding Peace Officer of the Year.

In addition to his official duties, Tony Craver was a director of the Fort Bragg Kiwanis Club, and a member of the Mendocino Masonic Lodge, the Pomo Shrine Club, Fort Bragg Shrine Club, Ukiah Gun Club, and the Redwood Practical Shooters.

Born in Sonoma County, Sheriff Craver served until his honorable discharge in both the United States Marine Corps and in the U.S. Army Reserves. He has an Associate of Arts degree in Administration of Justice from Mendocino Community College and a Lifetime Vocational Teaching Credential.

Beloved and respected by the community and his fellow deputies, Sheriff Craver looks forward to retirement and spending more time

with his wife Joanne, his four children and four grandchildren. He plans to enjoy the great outdoors and get back into fishing and competitive shooting.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, Tony Craver earned the admiration and respect of his peers and left a positive legacy from his years in the Mendocino County Sheriff's Department. For these reasons, it is appropriate that we honor his 34 years of commitment and service to law enforcement and public service.

TRIBUTE TO EGIDIANA MACCIONI

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Egidiana Maccioni on receiving the 2006 President's Medal from Marymount Manhattan College.

In her family's restaurants, Le Cirque and Osterio de Circo, Mrs. Maccioni has worked tirelessly as a chef and hostess, making special memories of great food and lively conversation for a diverse community of New Yorkers. A woman who has quietly pursued her goals as a wife, mother, and businesswoman, Mrs. Maccioni truly embodies the spirit of New York City and is more than worthy of this recognition.

In presenting Egidiana Maccioni with the President's Medal, Marymount Manhattan College continues a long tradition of honoring individuals who have distinguished themselves through service to their professions and communities. I congratulate Mrs. Maccioni on this prestigious honor, the latest among her noteworthy achievements.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE LAS
VEGAS WINGS CHAPTER OF THE
DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS
SOCIETY

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the contributions of a special group of American heroes, those that have received the Distinguished Flying Cross. I honor them today for their service and dedication to our great Nation.

The Distinguished Flying Cross was authorized by an Act of Congress on July 2, 1926 and is awarded to any officer or enlisted member of the Armed Forces who has distinguished themselves during combat in support of operations by "heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight."

Since its creation the Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to some of America's greatest aviators and serves as a reminder of their heroic actions. This prestigious medal was first awarded to Charles A. Lindbergh, of the U.S. Army Corps Reserve, for his solo flight of 3,600 miles across the Atlantic in 1927. The first Distinguished Flying Cross to be awarded to a Naval Aviator was awarded to Richard E. Byrd, of the U.S. Navy

Air Corps, for his flight to the North Pole. The contributions of these great aviators and those that followed are honored by this prestigious award.

In 1994 the Distinguished Flying Cross Society was formed as a nonprofit organization whose members have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The Society has established scholarships and benefits for organizations and individuals throughout the Nation that are seeking to make advances in aviation.

In February of this year the Distinguished Flying Cross Society officially recognized a new chapter, the Las Vegas Wings Chapter in Southern Nevada. The great State of Nevada is home to more than 260,000 veterans many of which have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. As a member of Congress and a Nevadan, I would like to extend a heartfelt welcome, to the Las Vegas Wings Chapter, of the Distinguished Flying Cross Society.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and heartfelt gratitude that I salute these great American heroes and the Las Vegas Wings Chapter of the Distinguished Flying Cross Society.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. WALTER RODNEY—REMEMBERING A TRUE CARIBBEAN INTELLECTUAL

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 4, 2006

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the legacy and memory of Dr. Walter Rodney, an eloquent teacher, writer, scholar and political activist who left this world much too soon at the young age of 38 years and to enter into the RECORD an essay written in the New York CaribNews by Michael D. Roberts entitled "Celebrating the 64th Birthday of Dr. Walter Rodney—Remembering A True Caribbean Intellectual—From Humble Beginnings to International Stature."

Dr. Walter Rodney was born in Guyana on March 23, 1942, and at an early age, excelled academically. After graduating from the University of the West Indies, he enrolled at the London University and at the age of 24, was awarded a Ph.D.

Walter Rodney an avid political activist was involved in the Guyanese labor movement and headed up the Working People's Alliance. His political views were strongly influenced by the Black Power and Black Consciousness Movements in the U.S. and Caribbean, respectively. Of particular scholarly interest to Rodney was the economic history of Guyana, and the legacy of slavery and colonialism in Africa. He inaugurated extensive research into the history of economic exploitation in Africa. He traveled and studied with teaching assignments in Tanzania and Guinea, Africans in Guyana trace their roots to Guinea.

The results of his travels and research were three remarkable books: *A History of the Upper Guinea Coast, 1545–1800*, *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*, and *Groundings with My Brothers*. *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa* offered a Marxist analysis of the impact of colonialism and capitalism in under developing Africa and, consequently, the African world.

Though he traveled extensively throughout the world, Dr. Rodney's base of operations from 1974 until his death was in Guyana. He

continued to lecture and organize the people of his homeland. He joined the Working People's Alliance, WPC, of Guyana which later became an independent Marxist political party in 1979.

There is so much more to say about the life and legacy of Walter Rodney. He was a profound intellectual and worldly scholar who had so much left to share with the world when he was silenced by death. Sadly, Walter Rodney was killed by a car bomb in Guyana on June 13, 1980. His murder remains unsolved.

Walter Rodney was a true Caribbean Intellectual whose reach was boundless. I shudder to think of the difference he would have made in the world had he lived. On this anniversary of his birthday I honor his memory.

CELEBRATING THE 64TH BIRTHDAY OF DR. WALTER RODNEY: REMEMBERING A TRUE CARIBBEAN INTELLECTUAL

(An Essay By Michael D. Roberts)

My first encounter with Dr. Walter Rodney was in 1979 when he came to Grenada during the very early days of the Grenada Revolution since he was literally barred from entering Guyana his country of birth. A slim, unassuming man Walter Rodney was unpretentious and looked almost nerdy with heavy horned-rimmed glasses. He sported a large "Afro" hairstyle and was the first person I met who wore African clothes. During that year and up to April 1980 whenever he was in Grenada I would spend time with him since his remarkable brain and sheer brilliance was fascinating to me. Walter had the gift of simplifying many complex things and he would ask a question and then based on my response would open up an entire period of conversation based on analysis, discussion, point and counter-point. He was an excellent teacher, an adept debater and skilled analyst.

Had he not been murdered he would have been 64 years old today and one could only wonder what this true Caribbean intellectual would have accomplished. Walter Rodney was born on March 23, 1942, and was murdered in Georgetown, Guyana, on June 12, 1980, ironically not far from Bent Street where his parents lived and where he grew up as a child.

He attended Guyana primary school and from the start was an extremely gifted student. To many who knew him it was clear that he was unique. He first won a scholarship to Queens College in Guyana and then another one to further his studies at the University of the West Indies in Jamaica. He graduated with first-class honors in History and again won an open scholarship to the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Walter graduated from that institution with a doctorate at the tender age of 24 years.

Never losing his working class roots Walter Rodney soon embraced the principles of Marxism. It is this Marxist methodology that would be used to write his thesis that was published as a piercing analytical work "A History of the Upper Guinea Coast 1545–1800" and "How Europe Under-Developed Africa" considered today one of the most important books on British colonialism and its effects on the African continent and Third World development and underdevelopment as a whole.

After graduation Walter left for Tanzania to take up a teaching position and then came back to Jamaica in 1968 to teach at the University of the West Indies. It was while there that he started to study the Rastafarian socio-historical phenomenon and wrote a book that is today considered one of the definitive works on the movement called "Groundings with My Brothers." This book

is a collection of talks that he gave in Jamaica and highlighted Walter's admiration for the working class and his ability to connect with those that society deemed unimportant and non-conformist.

I remember one incident in Grenada that would help to further explain his life-long fascination and respect for the grassroots people among whom he was most comfortable and at home. In the end it would be this ability to connect with people and to make a lasting impression on them that would be feared and hated by his political enemies and which would lead to his assassination. The Governments in Guyana and the Caribbean did not only fear Walter Rodney's amazing intellect but his easy, sincerity that made people gravitate to him.

One day we were driving on the Eastern coast of Grenada heading for the country's second largest town, Grenville. We stopped at a village named Birchgrove for a while and I left to see a friend at the Police station. Walter had two bodyguards with him and a few minutes later they came to me worried sick that he was nowhere to be found and maybe he'd given them the slip.

I then led a search for Walter in the shops and parlors in the village since Walter was fond of going to where ordinary people congregated to speak to them and ask questions so he could learn more about them. By then I was used to his ways. But search as we may we could not find him. Then I heard loud laughter coming from the Birchgrove River and decided to check it out.

There sitting comfortably on a river stone and surrounded by about 20 women, some bare-chested, some in the river washing, was Walter Rodney. When we arrived on the scene he flashed his usual sly grin and continued speaking with the washers—all wives of farmers and children of working people.

We spent more than an hour listening to Walter exchange conversation with whom Granada's deceased Prime Minister Maurice Bishop used to call "the salt of the earth."

That was Walter he'd take a complex topic as economics and tailor it to suit the washers and presented it in words that they understood. He interjected humor and practical day-to-day experiences that they related to in an effective methodology for educating "his people" as he called them.

In Guyana there has been the problem that historically the working class has always been divided mainly because of the manipulation of the planter class. The Indians were introduced into the society specifically to counter and break the development of the Black working class movement that arose in opposition to conditions after the end of slavery.

So it is not simply as though Africans and Indians co-existed without any relation one to the other. Economic competition between Africans and Indians was deliberately created within the construct of the old capitalist order.

In 1974 Walter Rodney decided to return to Guyana and take up an appointment at the University of Guyana. Of course, the Forbes Burnham government promptly scuttled his appointment as Professor of History. That same year he joined the Working People's Alliance that became a political party in July of 1979—five months after the Grenada Revolution of March 13, 1979. That same month he was arrested, along with seven other people, for allegedly burning down Government offices. It would be this incident that would propel him to the top of Guyanese politics and ultimately seal his fate. From that time on Walter's life was on the line as threats, harassment and intimidation continued from the Burnham regime that became more and more obsessed with a man that Guyanese across the board saw as the replacement to Linden Forbes Burnham.